

## IN THE CLAIMS

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the instant application.

### Listing of Claims:

1. **(Currently Amended)** A viewing system comprising an arrangement for producing, via microstereopsis, at least one image that is perceived as three dimensional, wherein camera or virtual camera interocular separation, without being scaled for human interocular separation, is substantially less than about 60 mm.

2. **(Original)** The viewing system according to Claim 1, wherein said arrangement comprises a pair of real cameras for producing the at least one three dimensional image.

3. **(Original)** The viewing system according to Claim 1, wherein said arrangement comprises a pair of virtual cameras for producing the at least one three-dimensional image.

4. **(Previously Presented)** The viewing system according to Claim 1, whereby the camera or virtual camera interocular separation is about 2 mm or less.

5. **(Original)** The viewing system according to Claim 1, further comprising means for compensating the center-of-interest as to reduce convergence-accommodation conflict.

6. **(Previously Presented)** A method of producing at least one image of a scene for being perceived autostereoscopically as three-dimensional, said method comprising the step of compensating the center-of-interest of the at least one image to cause the residual on-screen disparity in a foreground image and in a background image of the scene to be perceived, in the presence of crosstalk between left-eye and right-eye component images of said at least one image, as blurred and not ghosted.

7. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 6, further comprising the step of reducing camera or virtual camera interocular separation.

8. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 7, whereby said reducing of camera or virtual camera interocular separation results in an interocular separation of substantially less than about 60 mm.

9. **(Previously Presented)** The method according to Claim 7, whereby said reducing of camera or virtual camera interocular separation results in an interocular separation of about 2 mm or less.

10. **(Original)** A method of producing at least one image for being perceived as three dimensional, said method comprising the steps of:

providing a viewing system that includes a stereo display; and

configuring the viewing system such that crosstalk produced by the stereo display is perceived as foreground and background blur instead of ghosting.

11. **(Original)** The method according to Claim 10, wherein said stereo display comprises a suspended particle display.

12. **(Original)** The method according to Claim 10, wherein said stereo display comprises a reverse emulsion display.

13. **(Original)** The method according to Claim 10, wherein said stereo display comprises an LCD display.

14. **(Original)** The method according to Claim 10, wherein said stereo display comprises a holographic display.

15. **(Original)** The method according to Claim 10, wherein said stereo display comprises a micromirror display.

16. **(Cancelled)**

17. **(Original)** Method for rendering a visually comfortable three-dimensional image, said method comprising the steps of:

providing an arrangement for producing at least one perceptible image; and

providing an arrangement for viewing the at least one image via microstereopsis.

18. **(Original)** The method according to Claim 17, further comprising the step of compensating the image center-of interest prior to viewing.

19. **(Original)** The method according to Claim 17, whereby crosstalk produced by the image producing display is perceived as foreground and background blur instead of ghosting.

20. **(Original)** The method according to Claim 17, wherein:

at least two images are produced by said image producing arrangement; and

said method comprises periodic switching between said at least two images that is sufficiently rapid to produce a perceptible three-dimensional image without flicker.

21. **(Original)** The method accordingly to Claim 17, wherein said image-producing arrangement is adapted to be switched selectively to a static monoscopic state.

22. **(Original)** The method according to Claim 17, further comprising periodic switching between a left-image

dynamic stereo state and a right-image state dynamic stereo state that is sufficiently rapid as to produce a perceptible three-dimensional image.

23. **(Original)** Apparatus for rendering a visually comfortable three-dimensional image, said apparatus comprising:

an arrangement for producing at least one perceptible image; and

an arrangement for viewing the at least one image via microstereopsis.

24. **(Original)** The apparatus according to Claim 23, whereby crosstalk produced by the image producing display is perceived as foreground and background blur instead of ghosting.

25. **(Original)** The apparatus according to Claim 23, wherein:

said image producing arrangement is adapted to produce at least two images; and

said apparatus further comprises an arrangement for periodically switching between said at least two images as to produce a perceptible three-dimensional image without flicker.

26. **(Original)** The apparatus according to Claim 23, wherein said image-producing arrangement is adapted to be switched selectively to a static monoscopic state.

27. **(Original)** The apparatus according to Claim 22, further comprising an arrangement for periodically switching between a left-image dynamic stereo state and a right-image dynamic stereo state sufficiently rapidly as to produce a perceptible three-dimensional image without flicker.

28. **(New)** A method of producing at least one image for being perceived on a stereo display as three dimensional by an observer in any location from which said display is viewed, said method comprising the steps of:

providing a viewing system comprising said stereo display capable of producing first and second output modes wherein:

in said first output mode, said display appears brighter to the right eye than to the left eye of said observer during times when a right eye image of said one image is on said display and without the right eye image of said one image appearing extinguished to either eye; and

in said second output mode, said display appears brighter to the left eye than to the right eye of said observer during times when a left eye image of said one image is on said display and without the left eye image of said one image appearing extinguished to either eye; and

rapidly alternating said display between said right eye image shown in said first output mode and said left eye image shown in said second output mode.

29. **(New)** The method according to Claim 28, wherein:

said step of providing a viewing system comprises providing a slat arrangement comprising slats, wherein the slats are oriented at an angle to produce a left-right asymmetry in the distribution of light;

said method further comprises alternating the angle of slats between a left-to-right intensity gradient and a right-to-left intensity gradient synchronously with said step of rapidly alternating said display.

30. **(New)** The method according to Claim 28, further comprising the step of:

providing an arrangement for producing said one image microstereoscopically.

31. **(New)** The method according to Claim 28, further comprising the step of:

configuring said viewing system such that crosstalk produced by said stereo display is perceived as foreground and background blur.

32. **(New)** The method according to Claim 30, further comprising the step of:

configuring said viewing system such that crosstalk produced by said stereo display is perceived as foreground and background blur.

33. **(New)** The method according to Claim 28, wherein said stereo display comprises a suspended particle display.

34. **(New)** The method according to Claim 28, wherein said stereo display comprises a reverse emulsion display.

35. **(New)** The method according to Claim 28, wherein said stereo display comprises an LCD display.

36. **(New)** The method according to Claim 28, wherein said stereo display comprises a holographic display.

37. **(New)** The method according to Claim 28, wherein said stereo display comprises a micromirror display.

38. **(New)** An apparatus for producing a three-dimensional image, said apparatus comprising:

an arrangement for producing at least one perceptible image via microstereopsis; and

a stereo display that displays said at least one image as three dimensional to an observer in any location from which



said display is viewed, wherein said stereo display produces first and second output modes wherein in said first output mode, said display appears brighter to the right eye than to the left eye of said observer during times when a right eye image of said one image is on said display, and in said second output mode, said display appears brighter to the left eye than to the right eye of said observer during times when a left eye image of said one image is on said display; and

a switching arrangement for rapidly alternating said display between said right eye image shown in said first output mode and said left eye image shown in said second output mode.

39. **(New)** The apparatus according to Claim 38, wherein crosstalk produced by said stereo display is perceived as foreground and background blur.

40. **(New)** The apparatus according to Claim 38, wherein said stereo display comprises a suspended particle display.

41. **(New)** The apparatus according to Claim 38, wherein said stereo display comprises a reverse emulsion display.

42. **(New)** The apparatus according to Claim 38, wherein said stereo display comprises an LCD display.

43. **(New)** The apparatus according to Claim 38, wherein said stereo display comprises a holographic display.

44. **(New)** The apparatus according to Claim 38, wherein said stereo display comprises a micromirror display.

45. **(New)** The apparatus according to Claim 38, further comprising:

associated with said display screen, a slat arrangement comprising slats, wherein said slats are oriented at an angle to produce a left-right asymmetry in the distribution of light in accordance with each of said first and second output modes;

an arrangement for alternating the angle of slats between a left-to-right intensity gradient and a right-to-left intensity gradient synchronously with said step of rapidly alternating said display.